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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/961,112	09/24/2001	Hideki Kinugawa	214039US2X	5982

7590 04/09/2003

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

LOUIS JACQUES, JACQUES H

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

3661

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/961,112	KINUGAWA, HIDEKI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Jacques H. Louis-Jacques	3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-9,12-15,20 and 21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-9,12-15,20 and 21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 12-15 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imanishi et al [6,349,252] in view of Kageyama [US 2002/0165645].

Imanishi et al discloses an information device for construction machinery, wherein there is provided an information collection means for collecting operating information regarding operation of a construction machine (abstract, figure 1, columns 8-10, 18-19), a storage means for storing the operating information (abstract, figure 1, columns 8-10) and a transmission controller for transmitting the operating information read from the storage means to a first receiving device provided except [in] the construction machine through a wireless radio, wherein the transmission controlled transmitting the operating information to the first receiving device when receiving a transmission request from outside of the construction machine (columns 8-12, 21). Furthermore, Imanishi et al discloses an operating information accumulating means provided on the operating information control device to accumulate the operating information and store the accumulated operating information (abstract and column 8). Additionally, the first receiving device is provided in a base or remote station external to the construction machine (column 21). Imanishi et al does not particularly disclose that the construction machine is within a transmission

permissible area. Kageyama, on the other hand, discloses a vehicle interference prevention device, wherein communications between different vehicle and a base station (figure) are performed over a wireless radio link (i.e., short range). According to Kageyama, a range of possible location of the vehicles, i.e., whether the vehicles are within permissible area, is determined. Furthermore, on page 2 (column 2), Kageyama discloses that the monitoring device uses short communication device to communicate with the vehicle. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to modify the information device for construction machinery of Imanishi et al by incorporating the features from the vehicle interference prevention of Kageyama because such modification would provide a more efficient system to manage and monitor the vehicles. See page 2.

3. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 12-15 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto et al [6,256,594] in view of Kageyama [US 2002/0165645].

Yamamoto et al discloses a machine fault monitoring apparatus and method, wherein operating information of a working or construction machine is monitored, collected and stored. According to Yamamoto et al, the collected operating information is transmitted over a wireless radio to a first receiving device at a remote station (20). Data are transmission upon request or periodically for a predetermined period of time. See abstract. According to Yamamoto et al, the base station is remote to the construction machine and the operating information of the construction machine is accumulated. See also the abstract. According further to Yamamoto et al, as set forth in figure 3, data and

time of the operating information are provided. In another embodiment, as depicted in figure 8, for example, the operating information is transmitted to a second construction vehicle and the monitoring station (20). Yamamoto does not particularly disclose that the construction machine is within a transmission permissible area. Kageyama, on the other hand, discloses a vehicle interference prevention device, wherein communications between different vehicle and a base station (figure) are performed over a wireless radio link (i.e., short range). According to Kageyama, a range of possible location of the vehicles, i.e., whether the vehicles are within permissible area, is determined. Furthermore, on page 2 (column 2), Kageyama discloses that the monitoring device uses short communication device to communicate with the vehicle. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to modify the machine fault monitoring apparatus of Yamamoto by incorporating the features from the vehicle interference prevention of Kageyama because such modification would provide a more efficient system to manage and monitor the vehicles. See page 2.

4. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 12-15 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imanishi et al [6,349,252] in view of Schubert et al [6,112,139]

Imanishi et al discloses the limitations as set forth above, except for the limitation that the construction machine is within a transmission permissible area. Schubert et al, on the other hand, discloses an apparatus and method for wireless remote control of an operation of a work vehicle. According to Schubert et al, the work vehicle is coupled to a remote control external to the work vehicle through a receiver and a transmitter. As described in

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column 12, in particular, the receiver is configured so that so output elements of the vehicle are only controlled when the vehicle is within particular spatial regions. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to modify the information device for construction machinery of Imanishi et al by incorporating the features from the apparatus and method of Schubert et al because such modification would provide a more effective monitoring system. See column 12.

5. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 12-15 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto et al [6,256,594] in view of Schubert et al [6,112,139].

Yamamoto disclose the limitations as set forth above, except for the limitation that the construction machine is within a transmission permissible area. Schubert et al, on the other hand, discloses an apparatus and method for wireless remote control of an operation of a work vehicle. According to Schubert et al, the work vehicle is coupled to a remote control external to the work vehicle through a receiver and a transmitter. As described in column 12, in particular, the receiver is configured so that so output elements of the vehicle are only controlled when the vehicle is within particular spatial regions. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to modify the machine fault monitoring apparatus of Yamamoto by incorporating the features from the apparatus and method of Schubert et al because such modification would provide a more effective monitoring system. See column 12.

***Response to Amendment***

6. The amendments along with the arguments filed therewith on January 23, 2003 have been entered and carefully considered by the examiner.

Applicant has amended the claims to include the limitation of "determining that the construction machine is within a transmission permissible area related to the limited range of the wireless radio".

Notwithstanding applicant's arguments and the added limitations, a new ground of rejection has been applied against the claims.

***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

5,400,018	Scholl et al	Mar. 1995
5,446,672	Boldys	Aug. 1995
5,922,037	Potts	Jul. 1999
6,064,299	Lesesky et al	May 2000

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacques H. Louis-Jacques whose telephone number is (703) 305-9757. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM (Eastern Time).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William A. Cuchlinski can be reached on (703) 308-3873. The fax phone numbers

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for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1111.

Jacques H. Louis-Jacques  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3661

/jlj  
March 24, 2003

*Jacques H. Louis-Jacques  
March 24, 2003*  
JACQUES H. LOUIS-JACQUES  
PRIMARY EXAMINER